

PROSHKIN, A.A.

Determination of the strength of spherical aluminosilicate catalysts. A. A. Proshkin (Oil Refinery, Novaya Uda). *Khim. i Tekhnol. Topoln.* 1956, No. 8, 67-69. — Discrepancies in the strength of aluminosilicate catalysts, as measured by the standard attrition test in the stream of air, were absent when the following method was used. The method is based on accelerated splitting of the aged catalyst in water or dil.  $H_2SO_4$ . The splitting occurs only when the adsorption forces exceed those of adhesion. The spherical catalyst (contg. 2.7% by wt. spheres 4-5 mm. in diam., 54.5% 3-4 mm., 27.0% 3-2.5 mm., and 15.1% 2.5-2 mm.) was regenerated at 500° for 2 hrs. The cooled catalyst was covered with 50 ml. distd. water at 20°; for stronger catalyst 20% or 40% soln. of  $H_2SO_4$  was used. After one hr. the water was poured off and the catalyst dried in an oven at 50-60°; when 40%  $H_2SO_4$  was used, the catalyst before drying was washed with 2 50-ml. portions of 20%  $H_2SO_4$ . The strength of the catalyst was rated according to the no. of split spheres.

A. P. Kotloby

PROSHKIN, A.A.

PROSHKIN, A.A.

Electrolytic method for alkali recovery. Azerb. neft.khoz.

36 no.9:39-40 S '57.

(MIRA 11:2)

(Electrolysis) (Alkalies)

E1(4)

SOV/92-58-12-12/24

**AUTHORS:** Proshkin, A.A. and Kotova, V.N., Staff Members of the Bashkir Scientific Research Institute of the Petroleum Industry.

**TITLE:** How to Increase the Throughput of an Atmospheric-Vacuum Pipe Still Without Extending Its Area (Kak povysit' moshchnost' AVT bez uvelicheniya ploshchadey)

**PERIODICAL:** Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 12, pp 15 - 17 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** In the post-war years a number of Soviet oil refineries built atmospheric-vacuum pipe stills of a standard type. The flow chart of these stills provided that the 90°-170°C fraction be withdrawn from the top of the atmospheric column, and that the 170°-260°C fractions, as well as the 260°-275°C fractions, be withdrawn from stripping columns as side cuts, while mazout is drawn as residue. Later, the atmospheric-vacuum pipe stills of the standard type were enlarged, operating conditions of some of their apparatus changed, and certain equipment remodeled. The flow chart of such modified units provided that the 85°C E.P. fraction (gasoline) be withdrawn from the top of the atmospheric column, and the 240°C E.P. fraction, as well as the 240°C-350°C fractions, be withdrawn from the stripping columns as side cuts. However, only a few atmospheric vacuum pipe stills were actually remodeled in accordance with this revised standard project.

Card 1/3

How to Increase the Throughput of an Atmospheric (Cont.) SOV/92-58-12-12/24

The majority of refineries remodeled their atmospheric-vacuum pipe stills taking into account local requirements and conditions. In the opinion of the author the revised flow schemes of these refineries could be classified into four groups. Of these four groups the first three have a similar vacuum section. Analyzing the refinery runs of each of these four groups, the author comes to the conclusion that best results, from the standpoint of the processing capacity, fractionation, and the range of light products are obtained when the flow scheme provides that an additional column be used for redistillation. Nevertheless, the author believes that they are numerous shortcomings which should be eliminated. To improve fractionating efficiency, raise diesel fuel yields, reduce product losses and ensure the transmission of gases to absorption gas-fractionation units, and eventually to petrochemical plants it is desirable to redesign atmospheric-vacuum pipe stills in accordance with the pattern of the third group. The flow scheme of atmospheric-vacuum pipe stills of this third group provide that gasoline with 150°-170°C E.P. be drawn from the evaporator, while the 225°C E.P. fraction be drawn from the top of the atmospheric column, and diesel fuel be drawn as side cut. An additional column is used for redistillation of the wide fraction with E.P. 225°C which comes from the atmospheric column and evaporator. This redistillation produces a component of automobile gasoline with the standard E.P. In the opinion of the author, the reconstruction

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How to increase the Throughput of an Atmospheric (Cont.) Sov/92-58-12-12/24

of atmospheric-vacuum pipe stills should be made in accordance with the above flow scheme provided, however, the following action is taken; (1) the present evaporator is replaced by a 32-plate fractionator, 2.4m in diameter, which will operate under 10 atm pressure with circulating 300°-310°C reflux; (2) additional tube banks are installed at the bottom of the convection section of pipe still furnaces as recommended by the State Design and Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum Machinery; (3) a stripping column with 6 plates is installed behind the vacuum gas oil receiver; (4) additional pipes are installed in order to increase the yield of the vacuum gas oil, as has been done at the Baku and Grozny refineries. Processing capacity of the atmospheric-vacuum pipe still can be increased 40-70 percent, and the light product yield 2.5 - 3 percent, if this still is reconstructed so as to provide for two twin atmospheric columns.

ASSOCIATION: BashNII NP (The Bashkir Scientific Research Institute of the Petroleum Industry)

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SOV/92-59-2-12 /40

11(4)

AUTHORS: Proshkin, A.A. and R.A. Alekseyeva, Members of BashNII NP

TITLE: Processing of Eastern Crudes by Using Standard Atmospheric-Vacuum  
Pipe Stills Which Yield Lube Oil Fractions (Pererabotka vostochnykh  
neftey na tipovykh maslyanykh AVT)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1959, Nr 2, pp 16-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the flow chart of the standard atmospheric-vacuum pipe still used at the Novokuybyshevsk refinery and the new Ufa refinery. Both yield lube oil fractions, besides other distillates. In the course of refining operations it has been found that certain sections of the originally-installed equipment must be modified. Both refineries process unstable crude oil from Tuymazy fields, mixed with crude oil from Bavlly and Bugul'ma. In a table the authors specify and compare the operating conditions of both refineries and indicate the boiling range of the lubricating oil fractions these refineries produce. In spite of modifications made, operations of atmospheric-vacuum pipe stills revealed a number of shortcomings emphasized by the authors. They recommend certain measures which could intensify the fraction process. For this purpose the existing towers should be replaced by towers of a larger

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SOV/92-59-12/40

Processing of Eastern Crudes (Cont.)

diameter, which would operate under a pressure of 10 atm. and would have 32 bubble plates. Moreover, the temperature in the lower part of the tower should be raised to 300°-310°C. Additional radiant tubes should be installed along the bridge wall of the furnace and above its convection section. A "hot" stream and recycling stock should be introduced into the atmospheric tower. It would also be necessary to intensify the fractionation of lube oil constituents by supplying steam to the furnace coil of the vacuum section, as has been done at the Baku refinery vacuum units. The number of lube oil fractions yielded should be reduced to two, and for each fraction a separate stripper should be installed. Since more than two lube oil fractions are needed for producing the desired range of lube oils, all units of the atmospheric-vacuum pipe still should yield fractions with the fractional composition needed to manufacture the desired range of lubricating oils. There is one table indicating operating conditions of atmospheric vacuum units of the refineries under discussion.

ASSOCIATION: BashNII NP (The Bashkir Scientific Research Institute of the Petroleum Industry)

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SOV/28-59-3-10/25

5(1)

AUTHORS: Proshkin, A.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and  
Sokolov, A.V., Engineer

TITLE: The Determination of the Fractional Composition of  
Light-Color Oil Products (Opredeleniye fraktsionnogo  
sostava svetlykh nefteproduktov)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The state standard "GOST 2177-48" prescribes determin-  
ation of the fractional composition of benzine, li-  
groin and kerosene by fractionating in a one-seat  
apparatus permitting the analysis of only one sample  
at a time. The authors designed four-seat and six-  
seat apparatus (shown in figure) for simultaneous  
analysis of four or six samples, with connection of  
every flask to the corresponding pipe of the condenser.  
The work experience with this new apparatus at the  
laboratories of the Novo-Ufimskiy (Novo-Ufimskiy),  
Novo-Kuybyshevskiy (Novo-Kuybyshevskiy) and Ufimskiy

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SOV/28-59-3-10/25

(Ufa) oil refineries shows that it raises by 15 -  
25% the work efficiency of the laboratory workers.  
The apparatus is recommended for use at all refine-  
ries. Corresponding amendments should be made in  
"GOST 2177-48". There is 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Novo-Ufimskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod  
(Novo-Ufimskiy Oil Refinery)

Card 2/2

PROSHKIN, A.A.; VDOVICHENKO, V.T.; GALENKO, N.P.; GLUKHOMANYUK, A.M.;  
KOVKA, B.M.

Production of carbon tetrachloride. Gaz.prom. 6 no.8:31-34 '61.  
(MIRA 14:10)

(Carbon tetrachloride)

GALENKO, N.P.; PROSHKIN, A.A.; CHEMERIS, T.A.; KOVALENKO, N.A.;  
GOLUBCHENKO, I.T.

Production of carbon disulfide. Gaz. prom. 5 no. 12:46-49 D '60.

(Carbon disulfide) (Gas, Natural)

(MIRA 14:1)

KHASKIN, I.G.; SERGUCHEV, Yu.A.; PROSHKIN, A.A.; VISHNEVSKAYA, G.I.;  
YAVORSKIY, D.F.

Production of trichloroacetic acid from tetrachlorethylene. Med.  
prom. 15 no.1:39-42 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut ispol'zovaniya gaza Akademii nauk USSR.  
(ACETIC ACID)

PROSHKIN, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk [deceased]; DENISYAKO, V.L. [Denysiako, V.L.]; DOROKHOVICH, V.P.

Preparation of acetic acid by the oxidation of hydrocarbons.  
Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.1:43-44 Ja-Mr\*63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut prirodnogo gaza AN UkrSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AT4013939

S/2659/63/010/000/0138/0143

AUTHOR: Prokoshkin, D. A.; Bannykh, O. A.; Kovneristy, Yu. K.; Zudin, I. F.

TITLE: Investigation of the phase composition of chromium-manganese-aluminum steel

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochnym splavam, v. 10, 1963, 138-143

TOPIC TAGS: steel phase composition, steel, chromium alloy, manganese alloy, aluminum alloy, steel property carbon dependence

ABSTRACT: Chromium-nickel austenite steels are being replaced by chromium-manganese steels, both in the SSSR and in other countries. The influence of carbon (0.1-0.8%) and aluminum (3-7.5%) on the position of the  $\alpha$ ,  $(\alpha + \gamma)$  and  $\gamma$  phases for steel with 10% Cr and 14% Mn was investigated at 800, 950, 1100 and 1250C. It was shown that the content of the ferro-magnetic phase in the steel increases in direct proportion to the aluminum concentration (for constant carbon content) and decreases as the carbon content increases (for a constant aluminum content). The top concentration of aluminum in the austenite rises together with an increase of carbon in the steel. The carbon concentration required for complete change of the  $\alpha$ -crystalline lattice into  $\gamma$

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ACCESSION NR: AT4013939

remains practically the same when the aluminum content in the steel changes. The effectiveness of aluminum for  $\alpha$ -formation is lowered and that of carbon for  $\alpha$ -formation increases as the temperature rises. Using metallographic analysis, it can be shown that the diffusion temperature of carbides rises with an increase in the aluminum and carbon content. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Metallurgical Institute AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 27Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

2/2

Card

ACCESSION NR: AT4013958

S/2659/63/010/000/0233/0239

AUTHOR: Prokoshkin, D. A.; Vasil'yeva, Ye. V.; Ryaby\*shev, A. M.

TITLE: A study of the kinetics and mechanism of oxidation of Nb-Mo alloys

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochny\*  
splavam, v. 10, 1963, 233-239

TOPIC TAGS: niobium alloy, molybdenum containing alloy, refractory alloy, alloy  
oxidation, alloy oxidation rate, alloy scale property, molybdenum trioxide

ABSTRACT: The authors considered the effects of various additions of Mo (0.5-  
50% by weight) on the rate of oxidation of Nb in free air at temperatures of  
1000-1200C. Kinetics of high-temperature oxidation of Nb-Mo alloys were studied  
by continuous weighing. Finally, scale on the alloy was subjected to X-ray ana-  
lysis. Test specimens were smelted in a vacuum arc furnace (non-consumable  
tungsten electrode, purified argon atmosphere, 200 to 300 mm Hg) and resmelted  
several times to insure better fusion and uniform composition. Refractory char-  
acteristics were determined from weight increase after 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 hours  
in free air at 1000, 1100 and 1200C. Rate of oxidation of Nb at these tempera-  
tures shows a decrease when Mo is alloyed (up to 10% by weight) with it (see

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ACCESSION NR: AT4013958

Figs. 1 and 2 in the Enclosure). Minimum rates of oxidation tend towards higher concentrations of Mo as temperature is increased. Deterioration of heat resistance characteristics at high concentrations of Mo is caused by formation of the volatile  $\text{MoO}_3$ . Oxidation exhibits a parabolic pattern during its initial stages, then becomes linear. X-ray analysis has shown the presence of a solid solution  $(\text{Nb}, \text{Mo})_2\text{O}_5$ , whose lattice parameters decrease as the content of Mo increases. The scale of alloys with more than 5% by weight of Mo exhibits a monoclinic lattice, analogous to that of  $\beta\text{-Nb}_2\text{O}_5$ , but differing from it in its fine structure.  $\text{MoO}_3$  disappears from the scale at 1000-1200C. Orig. art. has: 4 graphs, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 27Feb64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 009

Card 2/42

KLEBANOV, Boris Vladimirovich, inzh.; KUZ'MIN, Vladimir Grigor'yevich, inzh.; OREKHOV, Pavel Aleksandrovich, inzh.; PROSHIN, Georgiy Aleksandrovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; LEONOV, I.S., inzh.retsensent; SOROKIN, A.A., inzh.retsensent; SERDYUK, V.K., inzh., glav.red. MAYEVSKIY, V.V., inzh. red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, S.M., tekhn. red.

[Repairing motor vehicles and tractors] Remont avtomobilei i traktorov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. Pt.1. 1961. 335 p.

(MIRA 14:5)

(Motor vehicles--Maintenance and repair) (Tractors--  
Maintenance and repair)

SOV/137-58-10-20737

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 57 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Proshkin, G.M.

TITLE: A Test of Electrostatic Precipitators at a Tin Plant (Opyt raboty elektrofil'trov na olovyannom zavode)

PERIODICAL: Sb. materialov po pyleulavlivaniyu v tsvetn. metallurgii. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1957, pp 186-196

ABSTRACT: In the production of Sn by pyrometallurgy, the exit gases contain considerable amounts of Sn as dust. One GK-30 and 4 KhR-2 electrostatic precipitators (EP) are installed at the plant to clean the gas. The following data on the functioning of the EP are adduced: 2) GK-30 - 99.46% efficiency, b) KhR-2 with shaft furnace - 97.2% efficient, and c) KhR-2 with electric furnace - 98% efficiency. A remote voltage control in the EP developed by the author is described. A set-up for automatic shaking of the KhR-2 EP electrodes is given. Operating data on the EP of the Novosibirsk Lead Plant are provided.

G.G.

Card 1/1

1. Electrostatic precipitators--Effectiveness
2. Electrostatic precipitators--Test results
3. Tin--Production

SOV/137-58-8-16690

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 65 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Proshkin, G.M.

TITLE: Use of Traps to Determine Dust Content of Gases at the Novosibirsk Tin Plant (Primeneniye lovushek dlya opredeleniya zapylennosti gazov na Novosibirskom olovyannom zavode)

PERIODICAL: Sb. materialov po pyleulavlivaniyu v tsvetn. metallurgii. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1957, pp 419-425

ABSTRACT: Since 1943, monitoring of the dust content of gases cleaned in electrostatic precipitators (EP) is performed by a cartridge trap (T) of the author's design. A description of the T design is presented, and the method used to measure the dust contents of gases by means of the T is presented. Glass wool is placed in the T socket to filter the gases. The average monthly efficiency of the EP is measured by the carry-off of dust as determined by the T and the amount of dust separated in the EP. Use of the T for continuous monitoring of the dust content of gases presents a number of advantages: Simplicity of monitoring, absence of complex equipment, a small number of servicing

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SOV/137-58-8-16690

Use of Traps to Determine Dust Content of Gases (cont.)

personnel, etc. Data are presented of comparative measurements of the carry-off of dust past the EP by the T and by the usual method.

G.G.

1. Gases—Impurities
  2. Particles (Airborne)—
- Determination

Card 2/2

SHAPIRO, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; PROSHKIN, G.N.

Production of colored calfskin velour. Kozh.-obuv.prom. no.1:35-38  
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:6)

(Dyes and dyeing--Leather)

112-57-7-14389

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 7, p 91 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Proshkin, I.

TITLE: A Simplified Method of Supporting VRG, SRG, PPV, and PV Wires  
(Uproshchennyy sposob krepleniya provodov VRG, SRG, PPV, i PV)

PERIODICAL: Novaya tekhnika. Moselektromontazh (New Technology.  
Moselektromontazh), 1956, Nr 2, p 71

ABSTRACT: Supporting two-wire conductors without screws, by means of  
"whiskers" prepared from 2-mm wire waste and spaced 25-30 cm apart, as  
used in internal wiring of residential houses in Moscow, is described.  
(Moselektromontazh.)

G. M. K.

Card 1/1

BEKUROV, E., brigadir; PEDALEV, V.; PROSHKIN, I.; KHUSNUTDINOV, G.; VASIN, M.;

Making a heat-insulating material using clay and straw. Sel'.stroil. 13  
no.2:28 P. '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Stroitel'naya brigada kolkhoza imeni Karla Marksa, Khasavyurtovskogo rayona, Dagestanskoy ASSR (for Bekurov). 2. Nachal'nik rayonnogo otдела po stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh Neverkinskogo rayona Penzenskoy oblasti (for Pedalev). 3. Nachal'nik rayonnogo otдела po stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh Pronskogo rayona Ryazanskoy oblasti (for Proshkin). 4. Nachal'nik Khorezmskogo oblastnogo upravleniya po stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh Uzbekskoy SSR. (for Khusnutdinov). 5. Nachal'nik otдела po stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh Slobodo-Turinskogo rayona Sverdlovskoy oblasti. (for Vasin).  
(Farm buildings)



PROSHKIN, I.A.

Installing wiring in glass tubes and the radial system of electric wiring in apartment houses. Suggested by I.A.Proshkin.  
Rats.i izobr.predl.v stroi. no.10:69-70 '59.

(MIRA 12:11)

1. Po materialam Glavmosstroya Mosgorispolkoma.  
(Electric wiring) (Pipe, Glass)

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS		3RD AND 4TH GROUPS		5TH AND 6TH GROUPS	
<p>CA</p> <p>21</p> <p>Absorption of ammonia by lignite. G. H. Kagan and I. V. Proshchin. <i>Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.</i> 12, 169-82(1957). The absorptive capacity of lignite for <math>NH_3</math> is increased by pretreatment with <math>Cl_2</math> or <math>O_2</math> at 110°. Sorption of gaseous <math>NH_3</math> is more than that of aq. <math>NH_3</math>. B. C. A.</p>					
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>					
<p>1ST AND 2ND GROUPS</p>		<p>3RD AND 4TH GROUPS</p>		<p>5TH AND 6TH GROUPS</p>	

DOROKHOVICH, V.P. [Dorokhovych, V.P.]; PROSHKIN, O.O. [deceased], kand.  
tekhn. nauk

Obtaining trichloroacetic acid from tetrachloroethylene.  
Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.3:24-27 J1-S '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut ispol'zovaniya gaza AN UkrSSR.

POLYAKOV, V., slesar'; IVANTEY, M., slesar'; MONAYENKOV, V., slesar';  
PROSHKIN, V., mekhanik.

Worm feeder for pumping lime paste. Na stroi. Mosk. 1 no. 11:25-  
N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Lime) (Pumping machinery)

PROSHKIN, V.N., inzhener.

Useful life of lubricating oils in M-50 type details. Sudostroenie  
23 no.7:31-32 Ял '57. (MLRA 10:8)  
(Lubrication and lubricants)

1ST AND 2ND CODES										3RD AND 4TH CODES									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>S</span> <span>10</span> </div> <p><b>Diffusion of Elements in Solid Iron.</b> D. Proshkin. (Metallurgist, Russia, 1936, No. 1, pp. 35-45). The author has investigated the diffusion of elements in iron in the following two ranges of temperature: (a) In the region where the diffusing element gives an uninterrupted series of solid solutions with iron, and (b) in the region where the increase in concentration of the diffusing element causes a phase transformation. In case (a), the polyhedral structure of the crystallites remains unaffected by diffusion; in case (b) a new structure appears after the original phase has become saturated. The new crystallites are elongated in shape with their axis in the direction of diffusion. (In Russian).</p>																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										E-EXTENDED INDEX									
1ST AND 2ND CODES										3RD AND 4TH CODES									
1ST AND 2ND CODES										3RD AND 4TH CODES									

✓  
PROSHKIN, Ye. G. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of the <sup>nonhomogeneous</sup> ~~heterogeneous~~ structure  
of ~~the~~ <sup>F</sup> - layers of the ionosphere." Khar'kov, 1957. 8 pp 20 cm. (Min of Higher Education  
UkSSR. Khar'kov Polytechnic Inst im V. I. Lenin), 100 copies. (KL, 15-57, 106)

PROSHKIN, YE. G.

109-7-1/17

**AUTHORS:** Proshkin, Ye. G. and Kashcheyev, B. L.

**TITLE:** Investigation of the Discontinuities in the Structure of the F-layer in the Ionosphere. (Issledovaniye neodnorodnoy struktury F-sloya ionosfery).

**PERIODICAL:** Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1957, Vol. II, Nr 7, pp. 819-825 (USSR).

**ABSTRACT:** The investigations described were carried out in Khar'kov during the period July 1954 to May 1956. The measurements were made by means of a pulse transmitter operating over frequencies from 2 to 10 Mc/s with pulse powers of 30 kW so that the intensity of the signals reflected from the ionosphere was higher than the level of the input noise. The pulses had a duration of 100  $\mu$ s and a repetition frequency of 50 ops. The receiver was a superheterodyne, having a gain of 106 and a bandwidth of 17 kc/s. A photo-recording device made it possible to take photographs of the reflected pulse over various intervals: ranging from 0.02 s (when every single pulse was registered) up to 5 s. The results were used to determine the two following quantities:  $\beta^2$ , which is the ratio of the directly reflected energy to the ratio of the energy in the scattered waves and  $v_0$ , which is the mean square velocity of the motion of the discontinuities. The measure-

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109-7-1/17

**Investigation of the Discontinuities in the Structure of the F-layer in the Ionosphere.**

ments were carried out only when the F-layer was in its normal steady state (no undue activity was observed). Under these conditions it was found that  $\beta$  has a Rayleigh distribution and that in 90% of the cases observed a distribution of the reflected amplitudes is either of the Rayleigh type or obeys the normal law. The daily variation of  $\beta$  was found to be as much as 0:11.5. It was observed that the direct reflection was predominant in 90% of cases during the daylight hours while during the night the directly reflected waves exceeded the energy of the scattered waves by more than 10 times in 50% of the cases observed. No particular law could be established for coefficient  $\beta$  as a function of the height of the sun above the horizon either for daily or for yearly time intervals. The mean square velocity of the random discontinuities varied from 0.3 to 13 m/s, the most common velocity being of the order of 0.5 to 1.5 m/s. The experimental results are shown in 6 figures, 2 histograms and 4 tables. The authors express their gratitude to Prof.S.Ya. Brande for directing this work. There are 5 references, of

Card 2/3

109-7-1/17

Investigation of the Discontinuities in the Structure of the F-layer  
in the Ionosphere.

which 2 are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: January 5, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

PROSHKIN, YE. G.

AUTHORS: Proshkin, Ye. G., Kashcheyev, B. L.

56-4-44/54

TITLE:

Fluctuation of the Electron  
Concentration in the F-Layer of the Ionosphere (K voprosu  
o fluktuatsiyakh elektronnoy kontsentratsii v F-sloye  
ionosfery). (Letter to the Editor)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret. Fiziki, 1957, Vol. 33, Nr 4,  
pp. 1062-1062 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

For determining the inhomogeneous character of the  
ionosphere the following two methods are used:  
1) The method of vertical probing for determining the  
fine structure of the ionosphere.  
2) The method of the transmission of ultrashort waves.  
The value for  $\delta N$  for ordinary fields was calculated from  
the known experimental values (method 1). In the calculations  
the dimensions of the inhomogeneity were assumed with  
300 m. The distribution curve of the  $\delta N$  values shows values  
from  $\delta N$  to  $(0,1 - 2,5) \cdot 10^{-2}$ , where the values  $\delta N = (0,3 - 0,5)$   
 $\cdot 10^{-2}$  occur most often. A marked height dependence on  $\Delta \delta N$   
for the F-layers was not noticed.  
There are 1 figure and 2 Slavic references.

CARD 1/2

Fluctuation of the Electron      56-4-44/54  
Concentration in the F-Layer of the Ionosphere.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute      (Khar'kovskiy  
politekhnicheskiy institut).

SUBMITTED: July 12, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

CARD 2/2

KASHCHENOV, B.L.; BONDAR', B.G.; PROSHKIN, Ye.G.

Ionosphere station. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. no.1:76-81  
Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy teoreticheskikh osnov radiotekhniki  
Khar'kovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta im. V.I. Lenina.  
(Radio meteorology) (Ionosphere)

89773

S/169/61/000/002/027/039

A005/A001

9.9300

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1961, No. 2, p. 42, # 2G297

AUTHORS: Kashcheyev, B. L., Tsymbal, N. T., Proshkin, Ye. G.

TITLE: The Investigation of the Ionosphere Above Khar'kov During the IGY

PERIODICAL: V sb.: "Dreyfy i neodnorodnosti v ionosfere", No. 1, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959, pp. 40-49 (English summary)

TEXT: Results are presented of investigations of the inhomogeneous structure of the ionosphere from observations conducted at Khar'kov in 1954. The equipment is briefly described for measuring the drifts in the ionosphere by the method of spaced reception with a small base, as well as the applied method of calculating the speed and direction of drifts, the ionospheric turbidity degree  $\beta$ , the root-mean-square speed of the (chaotic) motion of inhomogeneities in the F2-layer ( $V_o$ ), the fluctuations of the electron density in the F-layer ( $\delta N$ ), and the angular spectrum of radiowaves ( $\theta$ ) scattered from the F-layer. It is pointed out that by night the values  $\beta = 0.5 - 1.5$  are mostly observed (in 80% of the events). By day is mostly (80%)  $\beta = 1 - 4$ . For the F-layer an energy of the mirror-reflected wave exceeding the energy of the scattered waves ( $\beta > 1$ ) was observed by day in

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The Investigation of the Ionosphere Above Khar'kov During the IGY

90% of the events, by night, in 50% of events scattered reflection ( $\beta < 1$ ) was observed. The study of the distribution of amplitudes of the reflected signals showed that the distribution has normal Rayleigh regularity in 90% of events. For the E-layer, the values of  $\beta$  varied within the limits 0-7. Values of 0.3 - 6 were observed for  $\theta_0$ . A dependence of  $\theta_0$  on the time during 24 hours (by night  $\theta_0$  increases) and a negative correlation between  $\beta_0$  and  $\theta_0$  were ascertained. The most probable values  $V_0 = 0.5 - 1.5$  m/sec and  $\delta N = (0.4 - 1.0) \cdot 10^{-2}$  were found. Dependences of  $V_0$  on the solar activity and  $\delta N$  on the altitude were not ascertained for the F-layer. The direction of horizontal drift in the layer was chiefly northwestward after midnight and northeastward after midday. Mostly the speed of (40 - 50) m/sec was observed. In summer the speed of drift is somewhat higher than in winter. For the E-layer the chief direction of drift was southwestward after midnight and northeastward and southwestward after midday. The most probable value of the speed was (40 - 60) m/sec. There are 12 references.

E. Kazimirovskiy

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

GRISHKEVICH, L.V.; GUSEV, V.D.; KUSHNEREVSKIY, Yu.V.; MIRKOTAN, S.F.;  
PROSHKIN, Ye.G.

Results of the study of ionospheric inhomogeneities and their  
motions obtained at stations of the Soviet Union during the  
International Geophysical Year. Issl. ionosf. i met. no.2:  
19-32 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Ionosphere)



PROSHKIN, Ye.G.; KHOROSHAYLO, Ye.S.; GRISHA, G.V.; ZAMKOV, D.K.

Study of ultrashort radio wave propagation under conditions of a  
coke plant. Koks i khim. no. 5:29-31 '61. (MIPA 14:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut.  
(Coke industry—Equipment and supplies) (Remote control)  
(Radio waves)

L 11229-63

EWI(d)/BDS/EEC-2--AFITC/ASD

ACCESSION NR: AP3000340

S/0142/63/006/002/0207/0209

AUTHOR: Proshkin, Ye. G.; Khoroshaylo, Ye. S.; Zelinskiy, A. V.

TITLE: Radio control system

SOURCE: Izv. VUZ: Radiotekhnika, v. 6, no.2, 1963, 207-209

TOPIC TAGS: radio control, control system, transmitter, receiver

ABSTRACT: Radio control equipment which can be used for sending commands either to stationary or mobile industrial installations as well as for receiving information on the execution of those commands has been developed. Frequency division of the command channels is obtained by means of high-Q laminated electromechanical filters. High reliability of the system is achieved by the transmission of two combined modulating frequencies, one of which is used for amplitude modulation of the carrier, and the other for frequency modulation of the subcarrier. In turn, this subcarrier modulates the amplitude of the carrier. The utilization of a two-frequency code makes it possible to transmit  $n^2$  commands in the presence of  $n$  modulating frequencies. Quartz crystals are used for frequency control in both the transmitter and superheterodyne receiver. Carrier

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ACCESSION NR: AP3000340

frequencies of direct and return channels differ by 400 kc. The number of commands is 16; operating frequency is 98 Mc; subcarrier frequency is 10 kc with a deviation of  $\pm 12$  kc; and the modulating frequencies are 73, 93, 113, and 133 cps. Transmitter power is 1 w and receiver sensitivity is 50 microvolts. V-type half-wave dipoles are used as both transmitting and receiving antennas. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra konstruirovaniya i tekhnologii proizvodstva radioapparatury\* Khar'kovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta im. V. I. Lenina. (Department of Design and Production of Radio Instruments, Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 04May62

DATE ACQ: 13Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CG

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

ch  
Co/d 2/2

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
<p>25</p> <p>Natural dyes from peat, brown coal and alder bark. S. A. Benman and G. N. Proshkin. <i>Legbays Priroda</i>, 1943, No. 1/2, 12. — Aq. NaOH and <math>\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3</math> exts. of granulated peat gave dyes on cotton that were not fast. Treatment of the dyed fabric for 1/2 hr. at 40-50° in a soln. contg. 1% of <math>\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7</math> and 2% of 3M% AcOH, a soln. of 1% of <math>\text{CuSO}_4</math> removed part of the dye, but the remaining part was quite fast. Ligand ext. with boiling 40% H<sub>2</sub>O NaOH for 4-6 hrs., the ext. filtered, and dild. with H<sub>2</sub>O, applied to fabric, and the fabric washed with acidified H<sub>2</sub>O and treated with dichromate soln. gave better results than did the peat ext. Aq. NaOH ext. of alder bark was applied to cotton with a little <math>\text{FeSO}_4</math>, and to wool with <math>\text{FeSO}_4</math>, and also. The cotton was dyed gray, while the wool was dyed green-black. By using various metal salts there were obtained beige, brown, olive, black and other colors. Detailed exptl. data are given.</p> <p>M. Haseh</p>	<p>COMMON VARIANTS INDEX</p>
<p>ASB.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>	<p>STONY STAINSLAW</p>
<p>STONY STAINSLAW</p>	<p>STONY STAINSLAW</p>

88437

S/056/60/039/006/027/063  
B006/B056

24.6900

AUTHORS: Mal'tsev, V. M., Prokoshkin, Yu. D.

TITLE: Secondary Processes in the Pion Production on Nuclei

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960,  
Vol. 39, No. 6(12), pp. 1625 - 1629

TEXT: According to considerations discussed in the introduction, the ratio of the integral yields of  $\pi^+$  and  $\pi^-$  mesons, denoted by  $Y^+/Y^-$ , must, in collisions with protons with composite nuclei (e.g., in the pC reaction), be smaller than in collisions with free nucleons (e.g., pd). The authors wanted to check this assumption quantitatively by comparing theoretical results obtained by the Monte-Carlo method with experimental data. The  $C_6^{12}$  nucleus served as a target, and 660-Mev protons as

bombarding particles. The calculations were carried out by a "Ural" electronic computer. The probabilities of the various processes were taken from experimental investigations. In collisions of 660-Mev protons with free protons and neutrons, the following pion production ratios are found to be valid:  $Y^+/Y^0 = 1.70 \pm 0.12$ ;  $Y^+/Y^- = 9.0 \pm 0.8$ ; in collisions

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Secondary Processes in the Pion Production  
on Nuclei

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B006/B056

with carbon nuclei  $Y^+/Y^0 = 1.6$  and  $Y^+/Y^- = 6.1 \pm 0.6$  (experimentally:  $Y^+/Y^- = 6.2 \pm 0.5$ ). The scattering of the produced pions from the nucleons of a nucleus leads to a decrease of the asymmetry of the pion angular distribution with respect to  $90^\circ$  in the laboratory system - thus, an increase of the asymmetry of pion angular distribution  $f(\theta)$  was bound to be observed in the c.m.s. A graphical investigation of the function  $\eta = [f(180^\circ) - f(0^\circ)] / f(90^\circ)$  shows that the increase of the asymmetry as a result of pion scattering attains about 30% in  $\pi^0$  production; for carbon,  $\eta = 80 - 100\%$  has been determined. Thus, pion scattering is by no means negligible when calculating the angular distribution also for light nuclei. In the case of heavy nuclei scattering must play an even more important part. The authors thank B. Pontekorvo for discussions. V. G. Vovchenko, G. Gel'fer, A. S. Kuznetsov, M. G. Meshcheryakov, V. Svyatkovskiy, and L. S. Azhgirey are mentioned. There are 3 figures and 10 references: 7 Soviet, 1 US, 1 Dutch, and 1 CERN.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint  
Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: July 30, 1960

Card 2/2

15(2)

SOV/72-59-4-5/21

AUTHORS: Tsaritsyn, M. A., Proshkina, A. I.

TITLE: New Methods of Producing Ornamental Glass Tiles (Novyy sposob polucheniya steklyannoy oblitsovochnoy plitki)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 19 - 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the authors describe the method of producing tiles by glass enameling which was devised by the Institut stekla (Glass Institute). For this purpose waste of pane glass and technical sheet glass may be used. For the production of building material the enamel must be cheap and it must not contain any deficiency substances or only a small amount of them. For this purpose titanium enamels proved to be very suited because they overshadow well the underlying layer and therefore may be applied in a thin layer of a maximum thickness of 0.1 mm (see papers by Ye. A. Antonova, V. V. Vargin, A. V. Volodarskiy, L. L. Gutorova, V. V. Luchinskiy, Yu. V. Mazurek, A. S. Ragozin, V. Ya. Senderovich, I. F. Tolstikov, Ref 1). In table 1 the refractive indices of various covering materials are shown. The dependence of the reflection coefficient of

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New Methods of Producing Ornamental Glass Tiles

SOV/72-59-4-5/21

enamel on the  $TiO_2$  content may be seen from figure 1. In figure 2 the reflection coefficient of different enamels in dependence on the thickness of the layer is represented. In the beginning those titanium enamels were applied which are used for the enameling of metals in the Moscow Works "Gazoapparat" and in the Lugansk Enameling Works imeni Artem (Table 2). Since they have, however, a high content of deficiency substances ( $B_2O_3$ ,  $TiO_2$ ,  $ZnO$ ) enamels were worked out containing no or only very small amounts of these deficiency substances (Table 3). Subsequently, these enamels and their production are described in detail. The titanium and titanium fluoride enamels are applied to the glass tiles by means of a color disperser (KKh-10) and the slip of fluorine-containing enamels was applied by means of the device shown in figure 3. For the burning the glass tiles are put on plates (Fig 4). For the burning and hardening of glass tiles the device shown on figure 5 is recommended. The production of the enameled tiles is carried out according to this scheme in the Lisichansk Glass Works and in the "Proletariy" Works. There are 5 figures, 3 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/2



L 43938-66 ENT(m)/EWP(a) WH

ACC NR: AP6030596

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0081/0081

INVENTOR: Botvinkin, O. K.; Denisenko, O. N.; Tsaritsyn, M. A.; Proshkina, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method of increasing mechanical strength and heat resistance of glass  
products. Class 32, No. 185025 <sup>27</sup><sub>15</sub>

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966, 81

TOPIC TAGS: glass heat treatment, heat resistant glass, glass mechanical strength

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate has been issued for a method of treatment of glass products in a mixture of molten alkali sulfates or nitrates to increase mechanical strength and heat resistance and to obtain glass products with a clean and shiny surface. This was achieved by adding to the melt 0.5—5% alkali metal bisulfates. [JK]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 19May62/ ATD PRESS: 5070

Card 1/104R

UDC: 666.1.053.63

TSARITSYN, M.A.; PROSHKINA, A.I.

Composition of electric welders' shield glass susceptible to be  
worked by machine. Stek.1 ker. 15 no.10:36-39 0 '58.  
(MIRA 11:11)

(Glass manufacture)

AUTHORS: Tsaritsyn, M. A., Proshkina, A. I. SOV/72-58-10-10/18

TITLE: Composition of a Protective Glass for Electrowelders Suitable for Mechanical Manufacture (Sostav zashchitnogo stekla dlya elektrosvarshchikov, prigodnyy k mashinnoy vyrabotke)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1958, Nr 10, pp 36-39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut i Institut okhrany truda (State Optical Institute and Institute for Protection of Labor) developed a GOST-design for protective glass. Table 1 shows the optical density of this glass for various wave lengths. The values of the absorption coefficient are presented in table 2. For two melts produced by manual labor the absorption coefficient is given in table 3. An attempt of producing the glass mechanically in the plant "Velikiy Oktyabr'" failed. It was decided to develop a new glass composition in which coloring iron oxides were used that intensively absorb ultraviolet ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ) and infrared ( $\text{FeO}$ ) rays (Fig 1). Experiments were carried out and glass of various ( $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  +  $\text{FeO}$ )-content was manufactured (Table 4).

Card 1/2 Figure 2 shows transmissivity curves of several glass samples

SOV/72-58-10-10/18

Composition of a Protective Glass for Electrowelders Suitable for Mechanical Manufacture

among them kinds colored with manganese-, chromium- and copper oxides. Samples colored with iron oxides proved to be better. Glass samples with minimal crystallization are listed in table 5. In the laboratory of Professor Okhotin the viscosity of glass N° 121 (Table 5) as well as of window glass was determined (Fig 3) which had nearly identical properties of viscosity and are therefore suitable for mechanical manufacture under the same conditions. A test was carried out in the plant "Krasnyy may" in melting pots of a capacity of 400 kg (Table 6). The transmissivity curves of these glass samples are presented in figure 4. In the plant "Velikiy Oktyabr'" mechanical manufacture of this protective glass has been introduced. There are 4 figures and 6 tables.

Card 2/2

PROSHKINA, E.G.

Category: USSR / Farm Animal Diseases Caused by Helminths.

V-3

Abs Jour: Refer. Zhur-Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 72311

Author : Proshkina E. G., Tikhonin I. Ya., Kopyrin A. V.

Inst : Not given

Title : A Case of Eye Setariosis in a Horse.

Orig Pub: Sb. Nauch. Rabot Sibirsk. N. I. In-ta, 1956 Vyp. 6, 231-235

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

-2-

VINOGRAD, M.I.; GROMOVA, G.P.; Primali uchastiye: LIKHNOVA, I.V.;  
SMIRNOV, Yu.I.; RASKOVA, A.F.; PROSHKINA, M.F.

Investigating inclusions in ULOA steel with a varying degree  
of plasticity. Stal' 22 no.9:842-845 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy  
metallurgii.

(Steel--Impurities)  
(Metals at high temperature)

L 42116-66 EWT(m)/ENP(j) RM  
ACC NR: AP6027195

SOURCE CODE: UR/C-78/66/011/008/1992/1998

138  
62  
B

AUTHOR: Ablov, A. V.; Proskina, N. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Second conference on the application of physical methods for investigation of complex compounds ✓

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 11, no. 8, 1966, 1992-1998

TOPIC TAGS: chemical conference, coordination compound, chelate compound, organometallic compound, rare earth chelate, quantum chemistry, crystallochemistry, luminescence

ABSTRACT: The Second Conference on the Application of Physical Methods for Investigation of Complex Compounds was held 5-8 October 1965 in Kishinev.

The conference was sponsored by the Moldavian Academy of Sciences, Kishinev State University, Kurnakov Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, and the All-Union Chemical Society im. Mendeleyev, Moldavian Branch.

About 120 papers were presented, almost twice as many as at the First Conference, on the same subject [see Zh. neorgan. khimii, 8,1290 (1963)].

A new section on the rare-earth element chelates was added to the program of the conference. About 350 specialists, representing scientific research institutions and universities of many Soviet cities, were present.

Academician I. I. Chernyayev made the opening address.

UDC: 541.49.006.3

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ACC NR: AP6027195

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In the plenary sessions, A. V. Ablov, (Kishinev) presented the up-to-date theory of the chemistry of coordination (organometallic) compounds and reviewed the most recent research data which were obtained in the laboratories of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences on the structure and properties of individual transition metal compounds. A review of the work of the Quantum Chemistry Department, Moldavian Academy of Sciences, was made by I. B. Bersuker (Kishinev), who explained the origin of the ferroelectric property of the perovskites, and the laser and catalytic mechanism of the chelates. Also in the plenary sessions, papers of general interest were presented by Gol'danskiy, V. I. and M. A. Poray-Koshits, (both from Moscow) on "Nuclear gamma-resonance spectroscopy of the complexes" and "Crystallochemistry of the transition metal complexes", respectively.

The most noted of all papers listed in various sections of the conference were: Tolmachev, V. N., O. F. Boberov, V. P. Dzyuba, and V. F. Lavrushin (Khar'kov) -- Electronic absorption spectra of  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -unsaturated ketone complexes with metal halogenides.

Osipov, O. A., M. I. Knyazhanskiy, A. D. Garnovskiy, and V. I. Minkin (Rostov/Don) -- Luminescent, photochemical, and thermochromic properties of the metal complexes with Schiff bases.

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ACC NR: AP6027195

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Moshenkov, V. A., K. N. Solov'yev, and G. D. Yegorov (Minsk)--The effect of alkyl substitution in the ring on the luminescence of metal porphyrins.

Shkirman, S. F., A. T. Gradyushko, and K. N. Solov'yev (Minsk)--Normal vibration frequencies of metal porphyrins in the ground and excited states.

Yurchenko, E. N., K. V. Agnitskaya, Ye. P. Darienko, I. I. Kalinichenko, G. M. Petrova, and N. P. Bednyagina (Sverdlovsk)--Infrared spectra of the complexes and effect of pH on the formation of complexes of Ni, Fe, Ce, and Cu salts with formazans.

Samoylovich, M. I., and L. I. Potkin (Minsk)--EPR of  $CR^{3+}$  ions in scandium tungstate crystals.

Gurinovich, G. P., Yu. V. Gladkov, A. I. Patsko, and A. M. Shul'ga (Minsk)--Nature, properties, and chemical activity of the metastable state.

Gabuda, S. P., Yu. V. Gagarinskiy, and A. G. Lundin (Krasnoyarsk and Novosibirsk)--NMR and chemical bond in isostructural tetrafluorides of U, Th, and Zr.

Rivkind, A. I., and Yu. V. Yablokov (Kazan')--The effect of distribution of spin density between paramagnetic complex and splitting ligands (generation of free radicals in solution).

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1 42115-46

ACC NR: AP6027195

Rozenberg, Ye. L., and G. A. Domrachev (Gor'kiy)--Light absorption by  $\beta$ -diketonates of rare-earth elements on transition from the excited state.

Bersuker, I. B., I. A. Zhigunova, M. A. Kovner, and V. S. Nul'man (Kishinev and Saratov)--Analysis of electronic, vibrational, and electronic-vibrational spectra of certain rare-earth element chelates.

Aleksandrov, A. P., and V. N. Genkin (Gor'kiy)--Peculiarities of the structure of energy levels in the rare-earth chelates.

Roytsin, A. B., and L. A. Firshteyn (Kiyev)--The state of d-electrons of iron group impurity atoms in diamond-type crystals.

Bugay, A. A., P. T. Levkovskiy, V. M. Maksimenko, M. V. Pashkovskiy, and A. B. Roytsin--Splitting of EPP lines of  $CR^{3+}$  in  $ZnWO_4$  by means of an external electric field.

Arutyunyan, E. G., and M. A. Poray-Koshits (Moscow)--Structure of certain thorium compounds.

Terent'yev, A. P., Ye. G. Rukhadze, G. V. Panova, and N. M. Viktorova (Moscow)--Spectropolarimetry in the chemistry of chelates.

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ACC NR: AP6027195

18

Garnovskiy, A. D., O. A. Osipov, V. I. Minkin, L. V. Orlova, and L. I. Dudkova (Rostov/Don)--Structure of Cu, Ni, and Th complexes with benzal-o-aminophenols.

Domrachev, G. A., V. P. Ippolitova, M. I. Gryaznova, M. F. Tertysnikov, and K. K. Fukin (Gor'kiy)--Infrared absorption spectra of certain chelates of lanthanides with  $\beta$ -diketones.

Yashchina, G. G., K. K. Fukin, and G. A. Domrachev (Gor'kiy)--The solvent effect on luminescent properties (quantum yield and nonradiative loss) of europium thenoyltrifluoroacetate.

Kuznetsova, V. V., A. N. Sevchenko, and V. S. Khomenko (Minsk)--Luminescent spectral analysis of europium chelates in solution.

Kostromina, N. A., and T. V. Ternovaya (Kiyev)--Spectral absorption bands splitting as a means of study of complex formation by rare-earths in solution.

Korol'kov, V. S., A. G. Makhanek, and V. V. Kuznetsova (Minsk)--Analysis of the luminescence spectra of europium chelates.

Derkacheva, L. D., A. D. Kudryavtseva, G. V. Peregudov, and A. I. Sokolovskaya (Moscow)--Spectral characteristics of the three- and four-

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ACC NR: AP6027195

ligand europium complexes with  $\beta$ -diketones.

Dvoryantseva, G. G., S. L. Portnova, and Yu. N. Sheynker (Moscow)--NMR  
spectra of ferrocene derivatives. [ATD PRESS: 5052-F]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 6/6

PROSKHINA-LAVRENKO, A. I.

Dec 48

USSR/Medicine -- Pollen  
Medicine -- Botany

"Notice for 'Handbook on Pollen and Diatomic  
Analysis,'" A. I. Proshkina-Lavrenko,  $\frac{1}{2}$  p

"Priroda" No 12

Two-volume series comprising four separate books  
will be published by the Govt Press for Geol Lit  
in 1949. Briefly describes the work, recommended  
as "must" reading for all paleobotanists and  
hydrobiologists. Orders for the work are to be  
sent to Gosgeolizdat, Pyzhevskiy per., No 7,  
Moscow. Lists contributing authors.

25/49T55

PROSHKINA\*LAURENKO, A. I.

"On the Diatomic Algae in Depressions(pod'y) in Connection with the Problem of the Origin of Solods," Pochvoved., Nos. 5-6, 1942;

"Review of Easter E. Cunn's book 'Marine Plankton Diatoms of the West Coast of North America;" Botan. Zhur., 33, No. 1, 1948;

"Notice for 'Handbook on Pollen and Diatomic Analysis,'" Pochvoved., No. 12, 1948.

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.

"Review of O. V. Topochev's Book, 'Diatom Planktons of the Dnepr River.

I and II". Ukrainian. So: Botan. Zhur., No. 5, 1949.

TOPACHEVS'KIY, O.V. [reviewer]; GOLLERBAKH, M.M.; POLYANSKIY, V.I.; ZABELINA, M.M.; KISELEV, I.A.; PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.; SHESHUKOVA, V.S. [authors].

Review of the "Guide to fresh-water algae of the U.S.S.R." (no.1: "Study of fresh-water algae. General survey," M.M.Gollerbakh, V.I.Polianskii; no.4: "Diatomaceous algae," M.M.Zabelina, I.A.Kiselev, A.I.Proshkina-Lavrenko, V.S.Sheshukova). O.V.Topachevs'kiy. Bot.zhur.[Ukr.] 9 no.1:87-88 '52.  
(MIRA 6:11)

(Algae) (Gollerbakh, M.M.) (Zabelina, M.M.)



1. PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Poretskii, Vadim Sergeevich, d. 1942
7. Scientific activity of V. S. Poretskiy; tenth anniversary of his death.  
Bot. zhur. 37 no. 6, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I., redaktor; SHESHUKOVA, V.S., redaktor.

[Symposium on diatoms, dedicated to the memory of Professor V.S.Poretskii]  
Diatomovyi sbornik, posviashchennyi pamiatti professora V.S.Poretskogo.  
Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningradskogo gos. universiteta, 1953. 228 p. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Leningrad. Universitet. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet.  
(Diatoms)

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

~~PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.~~  
New and insufficiently studied diatomaceous algae of the U.S.S.R.I  
(Diatomeae novae et minus cognitae in URSS.I). Bot.mat.Otd.spor.  
rast. 9:56-64 My '53. (MLRA 7:2)

(Algae) (Phytoplankton)

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

Ecological outline of algae of water bodies of left bank terraces  
of the Northern Donetsk Valley. Trudy Bot.inst. Ser. 2:105-190 '54.  
(Donetsk Valley--Algae) (MIRA 7:11)

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.; ALFIMOV, N.N.

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of marine waters. Bot.zhur. 39 no.1:108-112 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:3)

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~~PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.~~ SAVICH, V.P., professor, redaktor; GOLOVNIN,  
M.I., redaktor; KIRMARSKAYA, A.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

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PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

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[Guide to the fresh-water algae of the U.S.S.R.; in 14 volumes]  
Opredeletel' presnovodnykh vodoroslei SSSR; v chetyrnadtsati vypuskakh. Redaktsionnaya kollegiya: M.M. Gollerbakh, V.I. Polianskii, V.P. Savich (otv. redaktor) Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Sovetskaya nauka." No. 2 [Blue-green algae] Sinezelenye vodorosli. 1953. 651 p. no. 3 [Chrysophyta] Zolotistye vodorosli, 1954. 187 p. No. 4 [Diatomaceae] Diatomovye vodorosli 1951. 618 p. No. 6 [Pyrrophyta] Pirofitovye vodorosli 1954. 211 p. No. 7 [Euglenophyta] Evgenovye vodorosli 1955. 282 p. (MLRA 8:9)  
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Relict diatoms among the plankton of the Black Sea (Relictae  
Diatomese planctoni e maris Nigri). Bot.mat.Otd.spor.rast.  
10:45-54 Ja '55. (MIRA 8:7)  
(Black Sea--Diatoms)



PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A. I.

New and inadequately studied diatoms of the U.S.S.R. (Diatomeae  
novae et minus cognitae in URSS). Report No.2. Bot.mat.Otd.spor.  
rast. 10:54-61 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:7)  
(Diatoms)

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A. I.

New and interesting species of the genus *Chaetoceros* from the  
Black Sea (Species *Chaetoceros novae et curiosae maris Nigri*)  
Report No.2. Bot.mat.Otd.spor.rast. 10:62-69 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:8)  
(Black Sea--Diatoms)

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

N.V. Morozova-Vodianitskaia; obituary. Bot.zhur. 40 no.2:287-292  
Mar-Apr '55. (MIRA 8:7)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR,  
Leningrad. (Morozova-Vodianitskaia, Nina Vasil'evna, 1893-1954)

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

~~Algology~~ at the Eighth International Botanical Congress in Paris.  
Bot.zhurn. 40 no.2:293-304 Mar-Apr '55. (MIRA 8:7)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR,  
Leningrad. (Algae)

PROSHKINA LAVRENKO, H. I.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6, 14-57-6-12801  
p 142 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Proshkina-Lavrenko, A. I.

TITLE: New Chaetoceros Genera from the Black and Azov Seas  
(Novyye predstaviteli roda Chaetoceros iz Chernogo i  
Azovskogo morey)

PERIODICAL: Botan materialy. Otd. sporovykh rast. Botan. in-ta,  
AN SSSR, 1956, Vol 11, pp 51-56

ABSTRACT: The author describes the new species, their distribution and their forms in the phytoplankton of the Black and Azov Seas, found between 1950 and 1954. Chaetoceros scabrosus sp. nova was observed in Novorossiysk Bay during September 1953, although it had not been there from 1950 to 1952. C. Lorenzianus var. solitarius var. nova. is rarely found in the north-western Black Sea, and only as isolated specimens

Card 1/2

New Chaetoceros Genera (Cont.)

14-57-6-12801

occurring in autumn in the **Novorossiysk** and Sevastopol' Bays. C. Lorenzianus f. subsalinus f. nova is often found at the mouth of the Don River, and covers the **Akhtari and Taganrog Bays**. From June to October C. similis f. solitarius f. nova is widely distributed over the northwestern Black Sea region; single plants are found in the Sevastopol' and **Novorossiysk** Bays from August to October and, less frequently, from February to May. The article includes sketches.  
Card 2/2  
S. R.

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

New species of *Thalassiosira* in the plankton of the Sea of Azov.  
Bot.mat.Otd.spor.rast. 11:57-59 Ja '56. (MLBA 9:11)  
(Azov, Sea of--Diatoms)

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

"Diatoms of Sweden and Finland, volumes 1-5" [in German].  
Cleve-Euler, Astrid. Reviewed by A.I. Proshkina-Lavrenko. Bot.  
zhur. 41 no.3:427-432 Mr '56. (MLBA 9:8)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR.  
Leningrad.

(Sweden--Diatoms) (Finland--Diatoms)



PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

Biology of *Cladophora siwaschensis* Meyer. Bot. zhur. 43 no.4:567-569  
Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.I. Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR,  
Leningrad.

(Sivash--Algae)

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

"Diatoms" by F. Hustedt. Reviewed by A.I. Proshkina-Lavrenko.  
Bot. zhur. 49 no.9:1370-1371 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Botanicheskii institut im. V.I. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

New species of Chaetoceros Ehr. from the Sea of Azov. Bot.  
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Identity of Chaetoceros septentrionalis Ostr. and Chaetoceros  
karianus Grun. Ibid.:40-45 (MIRA 17:2)

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

New diatoms from the benthos of the Black Sea. Bot. mat. Otd.  
spor. rast. 16:36-45 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, Anastasiya Ivanovna; SAVICH, V.P., zasl. deyatel'  
nauki RSPSR, prof., otv. red.; GOLOVNIN, M.I., red.izd-va;  
ZAMARAYEVA, R.A., tekhn. red.

[Diatom algae of the benthos of the Black Sea] Diatomovye  
vodorosli bentosa Chernogo moria. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR,  
1963. 243 p. (MIRA 16:10).

(Black Sea--Diatoms)

PROSHKINA-I AVRENKO, A.I.

A new species of the genus *Stephanodiscus* Ehr. from the bottom  
sediments of the Black Sea. Bot. mat. Otd. spor. rast. 15:19-21  
Ja '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Black Sea—Diatoms, Fossil)

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

New diatoms from the Sea of Azov and Sivash. Bot. mat. Otd. spor.  
rast. 15:22-28 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Azov, Sea of—Diatoms) (Sivash—Diatoms)

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

Nomenclature of an interesting and little-known species of  
the genus Aphanizomenon Moor. Bot. mat. Otd. spor. rast.  
15:28-32 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:10)  
(Caspian Sea—Algae) (Taganrog Gulf--Algae)



PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, Anastasiya Ivanovna; SAVICH, V.P., prof., zasl.  
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[Diatoms in the plankton of the Sea of Azov] Diatomovye vodorosli  
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(Azov, Sea of —Diatoms)

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

Variability of some diatoms of the Black Sea. Bot. zhurn.  
46 no.12:1794-1797 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.  
(Black Sea--Diatoms)

ALFIMOV, N.N.; PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

Biology and biochemistry of *Cladophora sivaschensis* Meyer. Dokl. AN  
SSSR 136 no.1:230-232 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L.Komarova AN SSSR. Predstavleno  
akademikom V.N.Sukachevym.

(Sivash--Algae)

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

Evolution of diatoms. Biul. MOIP. Qtd. biol. 65 no.5: ~~72-62~~ 8-0 '60.  
(MIRA 13:12)

(DIATOMS)

(PLANTS—EVOLUTION)

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

Changing the name of *Thalassiosira coronata* Pr.-Lavr. to  
*Thalassiosira coronifera* Pr.-Lavr. Bot. mat. Otd. spor.  
rast. 13:48 '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Diatoms)

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

*Fragilaria delicatissima* Pr.-Lavr., a new interesting  
species from the Black Sea. Bot. mat. Otd. spor. rast.  
13:48-50 '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Black Sea--Diatoms)

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

New interesting diatoms forming 'halloid gelatinous colonies.  
Bot. mat. Otd. spor. rast. 13:50-53 '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Yuzhno-Kuril'skiy Strait--Diatoms)

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

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Sea region. Bot. mat. Otd. spor. rast. 13:54-66 '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

(Kerch Peninsula--Diatoms, Fossil)

(Taman Peninsula--Diatoms, Fossil)



PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A. I.

Cyclotella caspia Grun. Bot.mat.Otd.spor.rast. 12:69-75  
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:12)

(Diatoms)

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A. I.

A new species of the genus *Thalassiosira* Cleve from the  
Black Sea. Bot.mat.Otd.spor.rast. 12:76-78 Ja '59.

(Black Sea--Diatoms)

(MIRA 12:12)

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A. I.

A new species of the genus *Detonula* Schutt from the Sea of  
Azov. Bot.mat.Otd.spor.rast. 12:78-79 Ja '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

(Taganrog Gulf--Diatoms)

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

Nitzschia (Homoecladia) Vidovichii Grun from the Black Sea.  
Bot.mat.Otd.spor.rast. 12:80-83 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:12)  
(Black Sea--Diatoms)